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POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

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POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

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POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Introduction:

On December 31, 1939 Yugoslavia's population was estimated at 15,703,000. After Yugoslavia's conquest in May 1941, it was dismembered by the Axis powers into 8 distinct parts. Following are the population figures for these territories:(1)

1. Serbia proper: over 3,500,000 inhabitants (as estimated by the Yugoslav Information Center)
2. Montenegro: 200,000 inhabitants
3. Croatia: 6,663,000 inhabitants
4. German-incorporated area: 850,000 inhabitants
5. Italian-incorporated area: 707,135 inhabitants
6. Hungarian-incorporated area: 1,026,000 inhabitants
7. Bulgarian-incorporated area: over 2,500,000 inhabitants (as estimated by the Yugoslav Information Center)
8. Albanian-incorporated area: 287,000 inhabitants

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(1) Sources:
1. Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations 1940-1941 pp.177,21-22
2. New International Yearbook, New York 1943, p.783, 336
3. Information provided by the Royal Yugoslav Information Center

During the two years following Yugoslavia's defeat and dismemberment, the country as a whole suffered an exodus of more than 500,000 of its inhabitants. Of this number some 140,000 are still prisoners of war interned in German and Italian prison camps. Over 250,000 under pressure of economic factors, government propaganda or as forced laborers have gone to Germany, and to German-occupied countries. Some 130,000 to 135,000, mostly Slovenes and Jews, were deported to Germany and Southern Italy. An undetermined number of Slovenes (conscripted in the German-incorporated area) and Croats are serving with the German and Italian armies abroad. The 17,224 Magyars "repatriated" by the Hungarian government from Soviet Northern Bukovina and Rumanian Moldavia to Hungarian-held Backa, were only a drop in the bucket when compared to the loss of a population of over 500,000. The exact number of Germans repatriated from South Tyrol, South Bukovina and Bessarabia and settled in German-held Slovenia is unknown, but it does not surpass several thousands. There are also no figures available on the probably considerable number of German and Italian civilians and officials (not including the forces of occupation) in Yugoslavia.

As the influx of population into Yugoslavia does not exceed 100,000, the net migratory loss of the country's population was between 420,000 - 450,000, close to 3 percent.

Great internal movements of population occured from one part of Yugoslavia to another. Hundreds of thousands of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and Jews in various Yugoslav areas were forcibly removed, "repatriated" or fled to escape physical extermination. Serbia proper was the destination of some 350,000 of these. About half of them came from Croatia, about a third from Bulgarian-held Yugoslav Macedonia, and the rest from incorporated Slovenia and the Hungarian-held area. This influx largely overcompensated the loss of 283,000 inhabitants (including prisoners of war, civilian workers in Germany, "repatriated" Croats and expelled Jews) suffered by Serbia proper.

In Croatia, the new population consisted mainly of 70,000 Croats repatriated from Serbia and the Banat and the 30,000 Slovenes deported from German-annexed Slovenia. However, Croatia's loss of over 400,000 inhabitants through flight, deportations to other parts of Yugoslavia and employment as workers in Germany and German-occupied countries greatly surpassed the number of incoming population.

Relatively, German-annexed Slovenia has suffered the greatest loss through the shift of populations. Some 150,000 Slovenes were forced out of this territory, while the number of Germans from other countries and from the Reich who were settled there does not exceed some tens of thousands. Thus German rule has resulted in a migratory loss of 10 percent of the population.

In the Italian and Hungarian-held areas the less rigid regimes attracted refugees from other parts of Yugoslavia. In the Italian-held area the number of refugees was about equal to the number that had been transferred or deported by the German and Italian authorities. In Hungarian-held Yugoslavia the influx of refugees and repatriated Magyars caused a slight migratory gain in the population.

This displacement of population groups has resulted in a somewhat greater ethnical uniformity of Yugoslavia as a whole, and especially of Serbia proper and Croatia. The evacuation of some 20,000 Bosnian Germans and about 3,000 Magyars from Croatia decreased the proportion of the non-Slav element in the country. This decrease was slightly offset by the settlement of a few thousand "repatriated" South Tyrolese, Bukovinians and Bessarabian Germans in Slovenia.

The Serb character of Old Serbia was strengthened considerably by the "repatriation" to Croatia of 70,000 Croats and the influx of some 350,000 (some 10 percent of the normal population of the territory) Serb refugees and deporteees from other parts of the kingdom. To a certain extent, the same is true of Croatia: its Serb minority was decreased by 15-20 percent and its Magyar population lost some 3,000 members; its Croat population was increased by some 70,000 repatriated Croats from Serbia and the Banat.

The changes in ethnic structure in the rest of Yugoslavia were less striking, although in the German, Bulgarian and Italian-occupied areas, the Serb and Slovene elements were considerably decreased.

I. Movement of Population out of Yugoslavia

A. Evacuation of Volksdeutsche (Indigenous German minorities)

After the conquest of Yugoslavia, the German government, pursuant to its policy of repatriating Volksdeutsche abroad, resettled Germans of the Italian-held territory of Kocevje as well as a number of Germans from Croatia. The former were transferred from one part of Yugoslavia (Italian-occupied) to another (German-occupied), the latter were moved out of Yugoslav territory. (For movement of Kocevje Germans see Section III of this Report.)

On October 6, 1942 the Reich concluded an agreement with the Croat government which provided for the evacuation of about 20,000 persons of German race(1) from the scattered German settlements in Bosnia and Hercogovina, with the exception of four closed German villages, and from the inner Croat districts of Zagreb, from Dalmatia as well as the area east of Zagreb up to the Slavonia mountains.(2) The evacuees constituted mostly artisans, merchants, state officials, and some peasants.(3) These Germans had settled in the valleys of the Drina, Bosna and Vrbas during the thirty years which preceded World War I. They were considered by the Reich as isolated groups who, living out of touch with the greater German centers east of the Save, were therefore unable to preserve their national character. The evacuation was carried out on the basis of free choice, but a Transocean dispatch of November 25, 1942 stated that:"practically the entire peasant population is taking advantage of the opportunity and its example has been followed by the vast majority of the German urban population." (1) And the Budapest Pester Lloyd reported on November 11, 1942 that 90% of the urban Volksdeutsche and all (100%) of the German peasantry had registered for evacuation. Only a very few Germans, mostly old people, had chosen to remain behind. (2) The resettlers were permitted to take with them, customs free, all their movable goods and were to receive compensation for real property left behind. They were given three weeks in which to complete their preparations for departure. At first, they were assembled at a temporary camp at Bosanski Brod and then they were transported in large groups to German-held Polish areas. On December 30, 1942 the Marburger Zeitung reported that some 20,000 Germans from Bosnia had arrived in a camp established in Zgierz, near Lodz. Their 40,000 pieces of luggage had been transported by 36 freight trains of 20 trucks each. The Lublin area in the Government

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(1). Relazioni Internazionale, October 31, 1942
(2). Neue Zuercher Zeitung, October 10, 1942
(3). Neue Zuercher Zeitung, February 9, 1943

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(1) Quoted from "News Digest" No.922, December 1, 1942
(2) Hrvatski Nared, October 15, 1942

General(1) from which ten thousand Polish peasants were removed in December 1942(2) was to be the final destination of these Germans. Actual settlement was to begin in the Spring of 1943. After this evacuation, there still remained however some 175,000 Volksdeutsche in Northern Croatia.(3)

B. Deportations to Germany

Three quarters of Slovenia, including Lower Styria and Upper Carniola, with a population of 850,000 Slovenes and 5375 Germans was incorporated into the Reich. Thus with the exception of a small part which went to Hungary the German share included all of Maribor county as well as certain regions in the vicinity of Ljubljana, Slovenia's capital. These regions included: Radovljika, Kranj, Skofja, Loka, Kamnik, Moravce, Litija, Zagarje, and a section of the Ljubljana suburbs. Also under German rule are the 120,000 Slovenes of Carinthia which remained within Austrian borders after 1918 and was later incorporated into the German Reich. Maribor county was united with former Austrian Southern Styria as well as a part of the Ljubljana district; the rest of the Ljubljana district was united with Carinthia and Klagenfurt.(4)

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(1) Bericht der Deutschen Umsiedlungs Treuhand Gesellschaft, Wirtschaftsblatt der Deutschen Allgemeinen Zeitung, April 4, 1943
(2) Overseas News Agency, December 29, 1942
(3) Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten, November 23, 1942
(4) Dr. Svetislas Sveta Petrovitch: Free Yugoslavia Calling, p.280

Mass deportations from the German-annexed part of Slovenia started in June-July 1941, immediately after occupation. Deportees were sent to other parts of Yugoslav territory (see Section III). Several months later, however, on October 20, 1941, a decree was issued by Ueberreiter, the chief of civilian administration for Lower Styria, which ordered the evacuation of the entire right bank of the Save river, from Litija down to the Croatian border and the left bank, from Videm to the river Sotla, as well as the entire triangle of territory between the Sava and Sotla as far up as the town of Podcetrtek. This evacuation was carried out in two stages.

The first deportations, lasting from October 24th to November 17th, 1941 took place from the districts of Brezice (35,342 inhabitants, 1931 census) and Krsko (54,911 inhabitants, 1931 census). A Yugoslav underground report estimated the number of deportees at 17,000.

The second series from November 24th to December 16th, 1941 affected mainly the district of Litija (40,611 inhabitants, 1931 census). The evacuation was carried out by 53 trains and some 60-70 military buses. According to the above-mentioned underground report forwarded to the International Labor Office on behalf of the Yugoslav Information Center by Mr. Boris Furlan on December 5, 1941, 28,000 were thus evacuated. In *Fighting Yugoslavia*, published by the Yugoslav Information Center, Furlan places their number at 60,000.

Thus the underground report places the total number of deportees at 45,000; Furlan's pamphlet at 160,000; and an article in the London *Contemporary Review* of February 1943, at 75,000. The discrepancies in these figures are too great to be reconcilable. The underground report seems to be closer to the truth than *Fighting Yugoslavia* which has a propaganda slant.

The destination of these deportees can only be established in part.

The deportations which took place in October - November 1941 were mostly directed to Germany. Between October 24th and November 4th, a first group of about 5,000 persons was transported in twelve trains to Lower Silesia via Vienna. They were distributed among the following localities:(1) Lundenburg, Bad Altheide, Schildau, Striegau, Nickelstein, Trebnitz, Mittelwald, Brechelsdorf, Nikolausdorf, Gross Wartenburg, Goerlitz, Haynau, Richtendorf. By November 17th, seventeen more trains transported some 12,000 more persons to Germany. The precise destination of this group is not known.

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(1) Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the International Labor Office

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During the period from November to December 1941, another 16,000 Slovenes were sent first to an assembly camp in Rakenburg and thence to Germany. The following are some of their destinations in South Western Germany: (1)
Durlenbach, Under Marchtal, Riedlingen, Schwaeb, Gmuend, Dillingen, Hall, Bad Liebenzell, Schellkingen, Gerlachstein, Bruchsal, Heidelberg, Offenburg, Orschweier, Freiburg im Breisgau, Weil am Rhein, Waldshut, Griesson, Herten in Baden, Kirnach-Villingen, Lindau, Bad Woerishofen, Gymittelberg.

In addition to these deportations, 19 more trains took about 12,000 Slovenes via Salzburg to the following destinations in northern and central Germany:
Templin, Dueringshofen, Glasgow, Einbeck, Goettingen, Nelsrode, Waltershausen, Trotis, Erfurt, Weimar, Ilmenau, Muehlhausen (Thueringen), Dingelstadt, Armstadt, Klingenberg-Kolmnitz, Wolkenstein, Gernsdorf, Dresden, Leipzig. (2)

The deportees were taken to various concentration camps, where employment officials gradually selected from among them groups of men for agricultural work and women for housework. Yugoslav sources point out that regions exposed to RAF bombardments were purposely chosen as the residences of the deported Slovenes. There is evidence that some deportees were also sent to Poland and Norway. However, their number has not been ascertained.(1)

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(1) Yugoslav Underground Report
(2) All the above quoted information are taken from the very substantial underground report communicated to the International Labor Office by the Yugoslav Information Center

C. Deportations to Italy

The Italians received as their share the Dalmatian coast and all the territory that remained around Ljubljana as well as the town of Ljubljana itself. Thus they acquired a population of 707,135 including 19,679 Germans.

The data on changes in the composition of the population in the Italian-held Yugoslav territory are contradictory.

On July 30, 1941 Dr. Michael Krek, Vice Premier of the Yugoslav government in exile, announced in London that 130,000 men in Italian-occupied Slovenia had been deported to concentration camps in Italy and that 5,000 had been imprisoned in their own country(2). On August 28, a Reuters dispatch from the Italian frontier spoke of 20,000 Slovenes and several thousand Croats and Dalmatians deported to Southern Italy.(3) A United Press dispatch from London of September 4, 1941 based upon "intelligence reports" placed the number of deportees at 35,000(4). In 1943, an official publication of the Yugoslav Information Center stated that

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(1) Furlan, Fighting Yugoslavia, p.18
(2) New York Times, July 31, 1941
(3) New York Times, August 29, 1941
(4) New York Times, September 5, 1941

30,000 was probably the correct number of Slovenes who had been deported to Italy from Italian-occupied Slovenia (1). Another official Yugoslav source (2) stated that the Italian Government has banished about 50,000 people from the occupied districts of Susak (northern Dalmatia) and Gorski Kotar (southern Dalmatia) to southern Italy. The Italian Government has announced its intention of settling 700,000 Italians along the Dalmatian coast.

D. Deportation of Jews

A striking change in the demographic structure of Yugoslavia is the almost complete disappearance of its Jewish population. An official statement of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile dated January 3, 1943 announced that of the 80,000 Jews of Yugoslavia (including Croatia) and the 6,000 Jewish refugees who had found asylum there before the outbreak of the war, not more than about 1,000 remain alive, and that only about 220 had succeeded in fleeing (3). This statement is only partly accurate.

1. It applies fully to the 8,000 - 9,000 Jews of Serbia proper the majority of whom had either been killed or had been deported to Poland or to the Pilsen district in the Czech Protectorate. The job of exterminating the Jews was accomplished by a special section of the German Gestapo

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(1) Boris Furlan, l.c. p.19
(2) Atrocities and Transfer of Population in Occupied Yugoslavia
(3) The Fate of Yugoslav Jews, South-East Europe Front No.3

in Belgrade. In February 1942, after having gassed the few scores of remaining Jewish women and children, the Gestapo closed its offices the following month "with some pomp and ceremony, because its mission had been fulfilled." (1) There were no Jews left in Serbia.

2. At the time of the proclamation of Croatia's "independence", there were some 30,000 Jews in the country. The systematic persecutions and deportations of Jews by the Pavelic government greatly reduced their number. In May 1942, there were in Croatia only 6,000 Jews, according to the Nazi organ Grenzbote in Slovakia.

Information scattered through the Croat press indicates that despite the atrocities committed against them, there are still a few Jewish communities in Croatia. Hrvatski List of February 11, 1943, announces that all Jews living in Osijek, including foreign and baptized Jews, must report to the police on February 12th, those failing to comply will be sent to a concentration camp. Novo Hrvatska of March 5th, 1943, publishes an announcement summoning all Jews of Zagreb to report with their documents to the police by March 10th. A Geneva report, dated May 13,1943 says that 1,000 Jews, among them 230 aged persons living in four homes for the aged, remained in Zagreb(1). The Jews of Sarajevo had to report to the local police by April 10, 1943, according to the Novo List(2). Some 3,000 Jewish women were as late as May 1943 still held in a concentration camp near Novo Grodisca and 1500 men were isolated in a camp near Jasenovac(3). Jews are also strongly represented among the guerrilla fighters in Croatia and Hrvatski List of February 23, 1943, emphasizes Jewish participation in guerrilla activities.

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(1) The Fate of Yugoslav Jews. South-East Europe, Front No.3

It may be assumed that some 3,000 Croatian Jews succeeded in escaping to Italian-held Yugoslav territory(5). But by the end of June, the Italians had closed their borders to Jewish refugees. Concentration camps for Jews were established in Dalmatia, Albania and Southern Italy. Some groups of Jewish refugees from Croatia had succeeded in migrating from the occupied areas into Italy proper.(4)

3. The Jews of Hungarian-held Voivodina were hardly affected by the Hungarian decree ordering the removal of all Yugoslav citizens who settled there after December 1,1918, as most of them had lived there for generations and were closely tied to Hungary through language, family and business connections. At first, their number was even increased,

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(1) Jewish Telegraphic Agency May 14, 1943
(2) Ibid April 6, 1943
(3) Ibid May 14, 1943
(4) Report of Dr. Leo Sussmann to the World Jewish Congress
(5) Memorandum of Dr. Milan Herzog presented to the Institute of Jewish Affairs

by Jews from German-occupied Belgrade who escaped to the Hungarian-held territory in the hope of finding more tolerable conditions. There were some attempts at resettling the Jews of the newly acquired area into Hungary proper, and there were also reports of outright deportations.(1)

A similar Bulgarian decree had little effect on the 15,000 Jews who were ancient inhabitants of the Bulgarian-held part of former Yugoslav Macedonia. They were however the first Jews under Bulgarian rule to suffer under the new deportation policy inaugurated in 1943. This policy met with a strong resistance on the part of the Bulgarian population in Old Bulgaria, particularly in Sofia. As a result the Philov government deemed it safer to start with the deportation of the more backward and isolated Jews in newly acquired Yugoslav Macedonia. In May 1943, the first trainloads of deported Jews reached Nazi-occupied Poland, where they were interned in the notorious concentration camp at Treblinka(2).

E. Prisoners of War

The Reichsarbeitsblatt of May 25, 1941 stated that of the Yugoslav prisoners of war captured by the Germans, all those of German, Macedonian or Hungarian and Albanian descent were released. Thus only Serbs numbering about 200,000 remained to be transferred to Germany.

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(1) Memorandum of Dr. Milan Herzog presented to the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

(2) Trend of Events, June 11, 1943

The list of Yugoslav prisoners of war was communicated by the Governments of the Reich and of Italy to the International Red Cross in Geneva in accordance with the International Geneva Convention. It was done, however, under the express condition that it should be not reported to the Yugoslav government (whose existence is not recognized by the Axis) or any other government or agency. Only the International Red Cross is therefore in possession of the exact information on the number of Yugoslav war prisoners.

In reply to the International Labor Office, the American Red Cross estimated, on the basis of "reliable information" the number of Yugoslav prisoners at the end of 1941 at about 180,000 in Germany and 40,000 in Italy.

Since then, these numbers have decreased, as prisoners originating from Yugoslav territories incorporated into Bulgaria or Hungary as well as some from Croatia and Albania have been released.

Reggeli Ujsag of April 4, 1943 reported that over 10,000 Yugoslav prisoners of war who have become Hungarian citizens had already been released, and that further release of prisoners is being continued slowly. In August 1942, the number of Yugoslav war prisoners was estimated by the Red Cross as 149,000 in Germany and 20,000 in Italy; at the beginning of 1943, the number of Yugoslav war prisoners was placed by the London Bureau of the Interallied Committee for After-War Requirements at 133,207 in Germany and 6510 in Italy(1).

There are no Yugoslav prisoners of war in the other Axis states of Bulgaria, Rumania or Hungari

The camps for Yugoslav prisoners of war are located in Germany and Italy. Only one or two are situated on Yugoslav territory itself, that is, near Maribor in Slovenia in an area incorporated in the Reich(2). It was reported hat some 5,000 Yugoslav prisoners were sent to work on fortifications in Norway.(3) The Stockholm Arbetaren of April 12, 1943 revealed the presence and mistreatment of Yugoslav prisoners in the Krokstrand prison camp in Dunderlandsdalen, only 10 kilometers from the Swedish boarder.The number of Serb prisoners of war is also slowly decreasing. The Novo Vreme of March 24, 1943 reported that a new contingent of 436 sick Yugoslav prisoners (there were no officers among them) arrived in Belgrade.

F.Civilian Workers

The employment of Yugoslavs as seasonal agricultural workers began before the war, in 1938(4). By April 1941, on the eve of the German invasion, Germany was already employing 28,000 Yugoslav workers.(5) Immediately after the campaign, the recruitement of workers was begun in the new state

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(1) Ministerstrvo Praci i Opieki Spolelcznej. Biuletin Informacyjny N 2 London March 15, 1943 Ruchy Migracyjne Ludnosci.

(2) All the previous information is based upon an extensive answer of the Red Cross to a Questionaire of the International Labor Office.

(3) Atrocities and Transfer

(4) The International Labor Office Year-Book 1939 1940 (Geneva 1940) p.220

(5) Reichsarbeitsblatt July 15, 1941 No.20, part V p.339

~~dom~~ of Croatia and other parts of Yugoslavia followed suit. Official German labor statistics of September 25, 1941 place the total number of workers from all parts of the dismembered country at 108,791 (82,799 men and 25,992 women).(1) There are no more recent figures from official German sources. Information for 1942 and 1943 refers distinctly to Croatia and Serbia, although some data are available for German-incorporated Slovenia.

Until the end of 1942, the number of workers sent to Germany from Croatia increased steadily. Although the decree of April 18, 1942 introducing compulsory labor for all persons above the age of 18 provided that the Germans use the mobilized workers only within the country itself, it has been reported that this restriction was ignored by the Croat authorities. Croatian economy as that of all agricultural countries was unable to absorb its surplus population, which up to the war showed a tremendous natural increase. (Three of the four provinces which constituted the Croatian State Kingdom had in 1937 a natural increase of 17 to 21,7 per thousand while the corresponding figures for the Serb provinces were from 2,6 to 7,3.) This fact played right into the hands of the Germans, so that it cannot be said that all Croat workers were forcibly deported to Germany. Staatsverbandsleiter

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(1) Reichsarbeitsblatt, December 5, 1941 No.34 part V p.610

Seitz, returning from a trip to Germany at the end of ~~there~~ 1942, were there issued a statement that 135,000 Croat workers were employed in the Reich (1). And according to a statement of the Croat Foreign Minister Lorkovic, out of 400,000 Croats working for Germany either directly or indirectly, 150,000 were in Germany itself (2). The Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet of September 13, 1942 wrote, on the basis of German reports, that at that time there were more than 200,000 Croat workers in Germany, about half of which number had arrived during the first part of 1942 and some 85,000 during the preceding year; it was reported that 50,000 are working in German-occupied countries (3). The Yugoslav Ministry of Social Welfare and Health (London' reported that 46,291 workers were sent to Germany from Croatia between April and August 1942 alone; of this number, 13,056 were miners, 10,723 were farmers, 3,000 forest workers and 16,000 construction workers. In addition, during the same period, 5,000 Croatian women were sent to Germany (4). The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of April 13, 1943 in an article entitled "Croatia's Trial" again speaks of the 200,000 workers employed in the Reich. This article states however that some of these 200,000 Croats were not from Croatia itself, but had come from France and Belgium where they had lived for years.

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(1) Novo Hrvatska, April 18, 1943
(2) Atrocities and Transfer
(3) Survey of Central and Eastern Europe, October, 1942
(4) The Survey of Central and Eastern Europe

Also it would seem that the above estimates do not take into consideration the fact that a large part of these workers (agricultural and forest workers and almost all women employed on farms) are only seasonal workers who return home after harvesting. Furthermore, it was reported that in August 1942, 7,000 Croat workers had abandoned the heavy labor they were doing in Hamburg, the Ruhr and Saarbruecken where they were exposed to RAF bombings, and had returned home (1). The Arbeiterzeitung (Schaffhausen) of December 31, 1942 gave 120,000 as the number of Croat workers in Germany (2), which is probably the most accurate estimate.

In Serbia proper, labor recruiting for the Reich proceeded more slowly, because so many ablebodied men were prisoners of war. Nevertheless in Serbia too, both the surplus population and the disrupted economy were well utilized by the German recruitment offices. In the Deutsche Stimme (Munich) of February 1943, the pro-Axis Serb journalist Jancovic places the actual number of Serb workers in Germany at over 66,000, adding that this number "is to be increased and even doubled."

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(1) The New York Post, August 12, 1942
(2) Quoted in the Survey of Central and Eastern Europe, April 1942

As in Croatia, the compulsory labor decree, issued by the Nedic government on September 3, 1942 for all persons between the ages of 17 and 45 years, gives the Germans the right to use the moblized workers only within the country itself. The Germans have utilized such labor to full advantage. A great part of the 1917-1921 classes moblized in the Spring of 1943 for compulsory labor service were placed at the disposal of the notorious Todt Organization, which put them to work in the Bor mines. The Belgrade Novo Vreme of March 28, 1943 describes great labor camps situated along the road from Bor to Pozarevac at intervals of 10 to 20 kilometers. Between Bor and Crnivrh there are two camps for the men from Belgrade. One "Fortalberg" is between Bor and Crnivrh, the other "Bregenz" is close to Crnivrh. The workers labor on the Bor - Zagubica - Petrovac line.

The Serbs working for Germany in Serbia proper are only a part of the labor army put at the disposal of the Reich by the Nedic government. The number of Serbs going into the Reich itself to work, is continually increasing. The government seeks to promote volunteering for work in Germany as a national duty. General Nedic, addressing a group of young Serb peasants about to depart for "agricultural training" in Germany, told them that as Serbia was occupied, she had no diplomatic representatives abroad and that therefore, they would represent Serbia. "You," he continued, "will see German homes and compare them with ours. You will then realize that Serbia is 100 years behind the times." (1) To a group of Serb agricultural laborers leaving for Germany, General Nedič declared that on their return, they would have "to fulfil an apostolic task by spreading their experience, journeying from village to village (2). Another group of youthful Serb workers inaugurated their journey to Germany with a pilgrimage to the Belgrade Cathedral where lie the remains of Tsar Lazar, the national hero. There they swore "to be faithful to Mother Serbia and General Nedič." (3) The official Serb press portrays the life of the Serb workers in the Reich in rosy colors. A typical article, published in Novo Vreme of April 22, 1943 describes the delights and comforts of the Serb workers quartered in an immense camp, in the neighborhood of Berlin. When interrogated, the Serb workers declared enthusiastically that they had never eaten so well, not even at home. "They are splendidly happy and healthy," continues the author. Another article in the same newspaper describes the lively scenes of welcome for Serb workers at the station in Vienna(1). The most effective propaganda for going to Germany are the published accounts of remittances from Serb laborers employed in Germany. Novo Vreme of March 30, 1943 gave 116 million dinars ($ 3,456,888 at pre-war exchange rates) as the figure and 18 days later, on April 17, the same paper spoke of 119,500,000 dinars ($ 3,561,100). A representative of the Nedič government, Jovanovič, wrote in Novo Vreme of April 4, 1943 that besides the "many thousands of men and women of Serbia who are today working voluntarily in the Reich.... ..more and more thousands are reporting daily."

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(1) Novo Vreme, April 1, 1943
(2) M.T.I. April 20, 1943
(3) Novo Vreme, March 30, 1943

Jovanovič's statement also contained some interesting hints as to the latest line of the Nedič legislation on compulsory labor. His statement emphatically denied the "rumors about the sending of Serb women to compulsory labor outside Serbia." Serb mothers, daughters and sisters, he declared, would not be summoned to compulsory labor in the Reich or to any other places outside Serbia. "They will remain at home in order to replace their male relatives."

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(1) Novo Vreme, April 15, 1943

This would indicate that male Serbs are subjected to compulsory labor outside their country. Jovanovic himself vaguely mentioned an "order for compulsory labor in the Reich" which however "does not apply to women in Serbia". He also stated that the need of summoning "certain categories of male technicians for compulsory labor in the Reich had not yet arisen."

Scattered information in the Serb and German press indicates the presence of Serb laborers working in and around Vienna, Passau, Bayreuth, Weimar and in Thueringen, where they are employed in factories and at agricultural work.(1)

Slovenes from the areas incorporated in the Reich have been simply deported to concentration and confinement camps from where they enlisted for labor. It is not easy to discern the forced laborers among the mass of Slovenes who have been deported to Germany (see p.9-10). The memorandum of the Yugoslav Information Center on Atrocities and Transfer states that 18,000 youths (11,000 men and 7,000 girls)were sent from Slovenia for labor in Germany within the first year and a half of German occupation.

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(1) Novo Vreme, April 13, 14, 18, 1943 and Donauzeitung, April 6, 1943

Boris Furlan, on the basis of underground reports, gives 28,000 as the figure.

The number of Yugoslav workers (Serb, Croat, and Slovene together) in Germany was placed by the Office of War Information in its recently published study, The Nazi Slave Labor Society at 135,0000. This is certainly an underestimation. Nevertheless, despite the ruthlessmess of German pressure, Yugoslavia as a whole, with her 15,703,000 inhabiatnts in 1939 gave to the Reich a much lower proportion of laborers than did the Polish Government General with its 11,485,000 inhabitants (1) which sent Germany 1,170,000 workers (2).

G. Croat and Slovene Soldiers Abroad

The Berne correspondent of the Stockholm Ny Dag reported on April 4, 1943 that the Pavelic government wasdelivering to the Reich not only large numbers of workers for forced labor, but also important contingents of recruits for the German army. There were then about 9,000 Croat recruits in a training camp in Stockerau, near Vienna. A similar camp was situated at Bruck-am-Letha in

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(1) The German New Order in Poland, London 1941 p.10
(2) Deutsche Ukraine Zeitung March 14, 1943

Austria. According to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of April 13, 1943, small Croat units had been incorporated into the Italian army and had participated in the battles on the eastern front and in Africa; and "further Croat units in German uniform with the Croat state escutcheon on the right sleeve will go into battle."

Recently, Germany introduced conscription in Slovenia and thousands of young Slovenes were thus forced into the German army. Their number can not be established.(1) The Marburger Zeitung of April 2, 1943 reported that many recruits from Lower Styria left Maribor on April 1st.

II. Movement of Population into Yugoslavia

A. Colonization of "Repatriated" German and Hungarian Folk-groups.

The Koelnische Zeitung of January 22, 1943 reported that Germans from the Southern Tyrol, Bukovina and Bessarabia were being settled in Lower Styria. But neither their number, nor the precise places of their settlement was revealed. On November 25, 1942 the Tagespost (Graz) reported that Volksdeutsche from Southern Bukovina, who were evacuated in November 1940, were being settled in the district of Ptuj, Lower Sturia.

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(1) Contemporary Review, London, February 1943

In the Hungarian annexed Backa from where tens of thousands of Serbs and Slovenes have been expelled, were settled numerous Magyars repatriated from abroad. Among them were 15,593 (3,906 families) Szeklers from Russian-incorporated Northern Bukovina, repatriated in June 1941 and 1631 (408 families) Magyars from Rumanian Moldavia repatriated during the period from March to September 1942. Including the 1552 Magyars from Croatia who by the end of 1942 (see p.) were already in Backa, the total number of Hungarians in that regionswas increased by 18,776 thus raising the Magyar element by 6 percent(1).

B. Reichsdeutsche in Yugoslavia

1. Civilians

Apart from the German army, there are in the German-occupied territory of Yugoslavia numerous civilians and official employees as well as technical advisers employed in the Todt Organization. Furthermore, according to the Deutsche Volkswirtschaft of July 1942, "Southeastern Europe is already covered with a network of German firms, especially those from Bremen and Hamburg, which have established branches in Serbia, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey and have organized a vast exchange of goods between these countries and Germany."

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(1) Pester Lloyd, January 6, 1943

These commercial employees nevertheless could hardly constitute a substantial number, since all the retail trade has remained in the hands of local merchants.

2. Reichsdeutsche Evacuated from Bombed Areas in Germany.

There are no actual figures available on the number of Reichsdeutsche evacuated to Yugoslavia, but recent indications are that their total has greatly increased. According to a London dispatch in the New York Times of May 27, 1943, "Germany is being compelled to disperse her industries more and more to southeastern Europe" and there are in Yugoslavia "new airplane factories turning out principally fighter planes...." Many workers, particularly skilled laborers for these factories must necessarily have come from the Reich. The same article speaks of an "acute housing shortage because of the increasing concentration of industry in southeastern Europe."

In an article entitled "Germany Fighting War of Man-Hours" in the New York Times of May 21, 1943, Hanson

Baldwin states that "The bombings have helped to contribute to transportation shortages on land and sea and this in turn has added to the need for more manpower.

"Factories are being removed to or new factories are being opened in Slovenia, Croatia and Hungary...."

3. Italians into Yugoslavia

(No data available)

III. Movements of Population from One Part of Yugoslavia to Another

A. Serbia Proper

A Yugoslav report communicated in November 1942 to the International Labor Office by Mr. Franc Snoj, Yugoslav Minister of State contained a statement that "thousands of Serbs were forced to leave smaller towns and villages where life was insecure in view of irresponsible acts of forces of occupation and their helpers and of general conditions and have moved into larger cities; it is also known that the Serbian town of Nish has accepted many thousands of political refugees" (probably from German or Hungarian-incorporated areas).

It must also be noted that the Yugoslav Consulate General in Jerusalem stated that "about 100,000 Serbs of Serbia proper have had to shift from one area to another." (1) These movements occured within the boundaries of Serbia proper.

On the other hand, large numbers of Serbs from other parts of dismembered Yugoslavia were deported to Old Serbia or took refuge there.

d. An official News Agency dispatch from Zagreb dated August 13, 1941 quoted Ante Pavelic as declaring that he intended to deport 250,000 of the total 1,500,000 Serbs living in Croatia to Serb areas. (2) There is no precise information as to the number of Serbs actually evacuated. The Nation und Staat of June 1942 speaks of an unascertained number of Serbs from Croatia who emigrated to Serbia, the majority were Serbs who settled in Croatia after 1918. Their property was turned over to the state for internal colonization. Yugoslav sources estimate the number of Serbs and Yugoslaveminded Croats who were forced to flee to Serbia and Italian-held areas at 250,000. (3) This figure may appear incredible. It is however necessary to take into account the terror practiced by the Croat Ustashis against the Serb population, as well as the fact that the villages and homes left behind by the fleeing Serbs were more than sufficient to harbor the 70,000 Croats repatriated from Old Serbia and the Banat.

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(1) New York Times, December 2, 1941
(2) World Telegram, August 13, 1941
(3) Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the questionaire of the International Labor Office

2. Immediately after the German occupation of Slovenia, Between June 13 and 25, and after a short pause, again in the second and third weeks of July 1941, some 60,000 Slovenes, mostly the intelligentsia, who were economically better off and the clergy from the districts of Maribor, Celje, Ljutomer, Ptuj and the Savinja valley were deported across the border. Of this number, 26,000 were brought to Serbia.(1) In Serbia, they were for the most part directed to starving areas inhabited by a Greek Orthodox population. According to Yugoslav government circles, the Germans expected that the influx of this Catholic element would incite the rancor of the local population; however, the calculations of the German authorities miscarried. The deported Slovenes were well received by the Serb population and many of them joined the guerrillas.(2) Deportations to Serbia were therefore stopped. Moreover, the evacuation had been carried out so hastily that the German authorities in Serbia and Croatia were unprepared for so many transports and were ob-

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(1) Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the questionaire of the International Labor Office.

(2) Boris Furlan: l.c. p.16

liged to send many deportees to the Italian-held Ljubljana province.(1)

3. In the South Serbian districts held by Bulgaria, a decree was issued providing that all Yugoslav citizens who had settled there after December 1, 1918 were to return to their native homes. Under this decree, some 120,000 Serbs were transferred to Serbia proper.(2) As a result of this deportation, about 160,000 acres of "unclaimed land" in Macedonia were taken over in 1942 by the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture; two-thirds of this land was turned over to Bulgarian settlers.(3) Their number is not known at this time. A Cabinet decree gave former Yugoslav citizens living in Bulgaria the choice of accepting Bulgarian citizenship or leaving the country by November 1943(4).

4. In the Hungarian-held Yugoslav areas of Prekomurje and Mudjurmurje, as well as the territories of Backa and Baranja (Voivodina) immediately after the entry of the Hungarian troops a decree was issued which ordered all citizens of Yugoslav nationality who had settled in this area after December 1, 1918, to leave the country within

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(1) Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the International Labor Office
(2) Atrocities and Transfer
(3) Transocean dispatch - January 16, 1943
(4) Donauzeitung March 21, 1943

three days. Many of the urban inhabitants fled to Serbia.(1) It was reported that some 60,000 people left the Backa region alone, among them large numbers of army volunteers of World War I. This estimate of 60,000 is a greatly exaggerated one and is therefore not included in our tables.

On May 28, 1943 the M.T.I. reported that a recent census of refugees now in Serbia registered 72,524 refugee families.(2) As an average family consists of 5 members, the total number of refugees would amount to some 362,000. This figure is in full accordance with the available data on the number of refugees and deportees from other parts of Yugoslavia to Serbia.

Refugees and deportees from Axis-annexed areas or from various parts of Serbia itself represent a grave problem for impoverished Old Serbia territory. Novo Vreme of April 4, 1943 reported that the Refugee Commission is undertaking revision of residence permits of all refugees in the Belgrade district.

B.Montenegro

It is known that the mountains of Montenegro are one of the most important centers of operation of General Draha Mikhaïlovitch's army. It is more than probable that large numbers of Chetniks from all parts of Yugoslavia are hiding in these inaccessible regions. However, no definite data is available.

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(1) Atrocities and Transfer
(2) News Digest, June 1, 1943

C. Croatia

1. The Pavelić government undertook a large-scale repatriation of Croats living in Serbia and Macedonia. By the end of July 1941, the number of Croats repatriated was estimated at 50,000 (1). At the beginning of November of the same year, the Croat office for repatriation reported that 70,000 Croats had"come home" from Serbia and the Banat. (2)

2. Croatia also announced its intention of repatriating Croats living in Bulgaria. The number of the Croatian minority in Bulgaria is unknown. The data published by the Ustashi Statistical Office on Croats abroad, although it enumerates the small Croat groups in Africa (9,000) in Belgium and Holland (10,000) and in Central America (12,000) (3), makes no mention of the Croats in Bulgaria. Nevertheless, the Croat Legation in Sofia announced in April 1942, that all Croats living in Bulgaria who intended to return to Croatia must register with the Legaltion. (4) There is no information as to the result of this projected repatriation.

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(1) Neue Zuercher Zeitung, July 23, 1941
(2) Neue Zuercher Zeitung, November 3, 1941
(3) Bukarester Tageblatt, Januaru 22, 1943
(4) Angriff, April 28, 1942

3. By virtue of a special agreement with the Reich, all Croat prisoners of war interned in Germany or in other countries were permitted to return home(1).

4. Some 30,000 of the 60,000 Slovenes deported by the German authorities (see p. 32) were sent to Croatia.

5. Sporadic information in the foreign and Croat press indicates that guerrilla activities resulted in considerable displacement of the population within Croatia. Pester Lloyd, as early as December 18, 1942 reported that 2,000 refugees from Stolac and its vicinity had found refuge mainly in the district of Hrvatska Dubica. On March 14, 1943 Osvit, (Sarajevo) spoke of 5,000 refugees from Hercogovina in the same district. Nova Doba (Banjaluka) of March 13, 1943 related that in order to combat epidemic diseases, the Croat authorities were prohibiting refugees to travel from one place to another in the territory of the Velika Zupa of Sana Luka. Hrvatski Narod of April 10, 1943 reported that 400 refugees had been sent from Sinj to the fertile territories of Croatia and that over 350 refugee children had found asylum at Makarska as "there was no room for them in Sinje, in view of the large number of refugees already there." Nova Doba of

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(1) Neue Zuercher Zeitung, July 28, 1941

May 5, 1943, wrote that refugees had left Banyaluka and returned to their native districts of Kljuc and Sana.

6. The population of Zagreb has grown tremendously. Before the creation of "independent" Croatia, there were some 230,000 inhabitants in Zagreb. The Bruesseler Zeitung of July 30, 1942 placed the population of Zagreb at 300,000 and Novo Hrvatska of October 15, 1942 at 350,000. Werner, the mayor of Zagreb in an interview in Novo Hrvatska of the same date explained that this tremendous increase in population over a short period of 18 months was caused by the influx of new state officials, their families and refugees from the areas endangered by Serb partisans. Werner emphasized that many people immigrated to Zagreb unnecessarily and in view of the difficulties caused by over-population, steps would be taken to remove the superfluous population.

7. The Croat government is conducting a large-scale resettlement of Croats from the more densely populated to less populated areas of the country. A Colonization Institute in Zagreb, functioning under the Department of Agriculture, is in charge of administering this migration. During the first year of its existence, the Colonization Institute organized the settlement of 50,000 persons on large areas

of arable land in Northern Croatia. It is not known where these settlers came from nor on whose land they were settled. However, as the Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien of October 3, 1942 stated that the Croats settled in the 200 new colonies received from the State not only cheap land, but also farming implements, dwellings and farm buildings, other necessities and even livestock, it becomes obvious that these farms were confiscated from the deported Serb peasants.

D. To the German-held Area

The loss of some 120,000 deported inhabitants in the German-incorporated Slovenia was hardly compensated by the 13,500 Gottschee Germans evacuated from Italian-held Ljubljana province (1). They were settled in the strategically important districts of Brezice and Krsko. These districts from which the Slovenes had already been deported (see p.) were situated only 20 miles from the German-Croatian and German-Italian border. The Germans were given large farms; three former homesteads were combined to make one new German farm which comprised 15 hectares of tilled soil, a forest and a vineyard. Other groups of Germans repatriated from the Southern Tyrol, Bukovina and Bessa-rabia do not number more than a few thousand. Thus the population of these districts was substantially decreased.(1)

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(1) Frankfurter Zeitung, April 4, 1943

E. To the Italian-held Area

1. At the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 thousands of Slovenes fled from German-occupied Yugoslavia to the Italian-held province of Ljubljana. Some 10,000 of them registered with the Red Cross in Ljubljana(2) and according to the Yugoslav Information Center, there were thousands more scattered throughout the province. As early as June 20, 1941 the German Suedost Ekonomist wrote that emigration of "persons from the Drava Banat" had caused the unemployment of 5,000 in the town of Ljubljana. According to the Deutsche Zeitung in Kroatien of April 7, 1943 the Varadzin police had ordered all persons originating from former Slovenia and living in Varadzin to register.

2. Some 4,000 out of 60,000 Slovenes deported from German-held Slovenia in June-July 1941 were sent to the Italian-occupied area.3)

3. Some 3,000 Croat Jews succeeded in escaping to the Italian-occupied area. (see p. 15)

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(1) Boris Furlan, l.c.p.19
(2) A reply of the American Red Cross to International Labor Office Questionnaire
3 Reply of the Yugoslav Information Center to the questionnaire of the International Labor office

4. All real estate, land and houses in Kocevje, evacuated by the Germans, is now the property of Emonia, a government-controlled corporation which intends to sell this property to new Italian settlers.(1) As yet, the Italians have not succeeded in colonizing the occupied Yugoslav areas. Only Italian public officials and functionaries have poured into the country.(2)

F. To the Hungarian-held area

1. According to the Yugoslav Information Center, groups of Slovenes from German-incorporated Lower Styria sought refuge across the river Mura in Hungarian-held Yugoslav territory. The Hungarian administration however did not permit them to remain in this region and deported them to Croatia or into the interior of Hungary.

2. The situation of the Serbs in Croatia is so desperate that many attempt to escape into the neighboring Hungarian territories where the lot of the Serb population is little better. The Hungarian newspaper Reggeli Ujsag of April 23, 1943 appearing in Novi Sad reported that Hungarian

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(1) Slovenec, (Ljubljana) April 4, 1943
(2) Furlan, l.c.p.19

gendarmes had arrested two Serbs of Strem in the district of Bacsujfalu, for smuggling Croatian Serbs into Hungary. They had received 5,000 to 6,000 dinars for each person smuggled across. The extent of this illegal migration cannot be determined.

3. On May 13, 1941, a Budapest dispatch in The New York Times stated that the Hungarian government had decided to repatriate all Hungarian residents in Belgrade and that Hungarian diplomatic officials in Belgrade had been instructed to take the necessary steps. There is no information as to the number of Magyars thus repatriated.

4. By the end of 1942, the Hungarian government had repatriated 395 Hungarian families comprising 1552 persons from the four Bosnian villages of Gunja, Vucjak, Brcko and Bjelina to the former Yugoslav province of Backa. (1) The increased activities of the Yugoslav partisans have caused the continued evacuation of Hungarians from Croatia in 1943. Reggeli Ujsag of May 1, 1943 relates that the situation of Hungarians living in the Syrmian forests has become desperate. It points out that while the German and Croat populations are protected by the Croat authorities, and the armed organization of the German folk-group," the Hungarians have neither arms nor any other means of defense. In addition,

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1) Pester Lloyd, January 6, 1943

Report of the Hungarian correspondent of the International Labor Office, Dec. 15, 1942 the young Hungarians able to bear arms have been conscripted into the Croat militia (Domobran) and are bleeding elsewhere in Bosnia while their families at home are left entirely at the mercy of the partisans." *Reggeli Ujsag* reports attacks against the communities of Maradik and Gladnos Puszta. The entire Croat and German population from the latter were evacuated but the Serbs and 900 Hungarians were left behind. In an earlier issue (April 16, 1943) the same newspaper reported that the Hungarians living in the Kutina district near Sisak were driven by partisans into the neighboring forests while their houses were set afire. A search organized later by the Hungarian Association resulted in the rescue of 102 Hungarians who were sheltered in Stari Jankovci and Cakovee. However those saved represent only a fraction of the number driven into the forests. These incidents bear out the Lahti radio which, on May 9,1943, broadcast a Zagreb report to Finland stating that on account of the continued activities of the guerrillas, many Hungarian families resident in Croatia have decided to move to Hungary and that so far 1500 Hungarians, chiefly peasants, have emigrated to Hungary. It is difficult to establish to what ex-

tent this emigration has affected the number of Hungarians in Croatia, in the light of the contradictory data on the number of Hungarians in Croatia. The Hungarian Premier announcing the projected repatriation of Hungarians living scattered in neighboring countries spoke of 100,000 to 120,000 Hungarians in Croatia (1). The Bruesseler Zeitung
d of July 30, 1942 placed the number of Hungarians in the new Croat State at 70,000.

Movement of population

Table 1

1. ALL OF YUGOSLAVIA

From Yugoslavia to other countries			**From other countries to Yugoslavia**		
To General Government	20,000	Germans from Croatia	From South Tyrol, Bukovina and Bessarabia	several thousand	resettled Germans
To Germany (some to Poland and Norway)	45,000	deported Slovenes	From Northern Bukovina and Moldavia	17,224	resettled Magyars
To Germany	204,000	civilian workers	From Germany	undetermined number	Germans (military and civilian capacities)
To Germany (some to German-annexed Slovenia and 5,000 to Norway)	133,207	prisoners of war			
To German-occupied Poland and Protectorate	undetermined number	deported Jews	From Germany	undetermined number	Refugees from bombed areas
To Southern Italy	85,000	deportees from Italian-held areas	From Italy	undetermined number	Italians (military and civilian)
To Italy	6,150	prisoners of war			
To Italy (some to Italian-held Yugoslavia)	3,000	Jewish refugees			
To the fighting fronts	undetermined number	recruits			
Total	496,357		Total		

SERBIA PROPER

From Serbia proper to other countries and other parts of Yugoslavia			To Serbia proper from other parts of Yugoslavia		
To Germany (Some to German-annexed Slovenia and 5,000 to Norway)	133,207	prisoners of war	From Croatia	200,000	Serbs and Croats (of the reported 250,000; the rest to Italian-held area)
To Germany (in particular to Austria, Bavaria and Central Germany)	66,000	civilian workers	From German-annexed Slovenia	26,000	deported Slovenes
To Italy	6,510	prisoners of war			
To Poland and the Pilsen district of the Protectorate	undetermined number	part of the 8,000 to 9,000 Serbian Jews	From Bulgarian-held Yugoslav Macedonia	120,000	expelled Serbs
To Croatia	70,000	repatriated Croats	From Hungarian annexed area	undetermined number	Serb deportees and refugees
Total	283,717			346,000	

According to the census:
72,524 families-360,000

Table 3

CROATIA

From Croatia to other Countries or to other parts of Yugoslavia			From other countries or other parts of Yugoslavia to Croatia		
To Serbia and Italian-held area	250,000	Serb and Croat refugees	From Serbia and Banat	70,000	repatriated Croats
To General Government	20,000	resettled Germans	From German-annexed Slovenia	30,000	deported Slovenes
To Germany	120,000	civilian workers			
To Italian-held area and Italy	3,000	Jewish refugees			
To the Eastern front and to Africa	undetermined number	Croat soldiers in German and Italian armies			
Total	393,000		Total	100,000	

Table ~~IV~~ 4 47

GERMAN-ANNEXED SLOVENIA

From German-annexed Slovenia to other countries and to other parts of Yugoslavia			From other countries and other parts of Yugoslavia to German-annexed Yugoslavia		
To Serbia and Croatia	56,000	expelled Slovenes	From Italian-held Yugoslavia	13,500	repatriated Kocevje Germans
To Germany (partly to Poland and Norway)	45,000	deported Slovenes	From South Tyrol, Bukovina and Bessarabia	several thousand	repatriated Germans
To Germany	18,000	civilian workers	From Serbia proper	several thousand	Prisoners of war in the prison camps near Maribor
To Italian-held Yugoslavia	20,000	Slovene refugees			
To Italian-held Yugoslavia	4,000	expelled Slovenes			
To Hungarian annexed Yugoslavia	undetermined number	Slovene refugees			
To the eastern front	undetermined number	Slovene recruits			
Total	143,000				

Табл № 5

ITALIAN-HELD AREA

From Italian-held area to other countries or other parts of Yugoslavia			From other countries or other parts of Yugoslavia to Italian-held area		
To German-annexed Slovenia	13,500	Kocevje Germans	From German-annexed Slovenia	20,000	Slovene refugees (estimates based on the 10,000 registered with the Red Cross)
To Italy	85,000	deportees	From German-annexed Slovenia	4,000	Deported Slovenes (of 60,000 deported)
			From Croatia	50,000	of the 250,000 Serbs and Yugoslav-minded Croat refugees and deportees
			From Croatia	3,000	Jews (partly to Italy proper)
Total	98,500			77,000	

Табл № 6

HUNGARIAN - ANNEXED AREA

From Hungarian-annexed area to other parts of Yugoslavia			From other countries and other parts of Yugoslavia to the Hungarian-annexed area		
To Serbia proper	undetermined number	Serb refugees and deportees	From Northern Bukovina and Roumanian Moldavia	17,224	repatriated Magyars
			From Croatia	3,000	repatriated Magyars and Magyar refugees
			From old Hungary	undetermined number	Hungarian officials
			From German-annexed Slovenia	undetermined number	Sloevene refugees
			From Croatia	undetermined number	Serb refugees
			From Serbia proper	undetermined number	repatriated Magyars
Total	________			________	

Table N 7 50

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION FROM ONE PART OF YUGOSLAVIA TO ANOTHER

From			To
Serbia proper	70,000	repatriated Croats	Croatia
Croatia	250,000	Serb and Croat refugees	Serbia proper and Italian-held area
Croatia	3,000	Jews	Italian-held area and Italy
German-annexed Slovenia	60,000	expelled Slovenes	Serbia, Croatia and Italian-held area
German-annexed Slovenia	20,000	Slovene refugees	Italian-held area
German-annexed Slovenia	undetermined number	Slovene refugees	Hungarian-annexed area
Hungarian-annexed area	undetermined number	Serb refugees and deportees	Serbia proper
Italian-held area	13,500	Kocevje Germans	German-annexed Slovenia
Bulgarian-held area	120,000	Serbs	Serbia proper